Bah, Rah, Rah,

"GIVE 'EN THE AXE!"

They were led by E. J. Wendell, the famous ex-Harvard sprinter, and other well-known athletic men from Cambridge. They had a supply of flags and streamers and were very, very confident. The Pennsylvania students, however, were more exuberant. They had scores of songs, which were given with a right good will, and their cheering was in excellent unison. A popular little recitation which created no end of fun was the following paredy on Yale's famous

Give 'om the axe, the axe, the axe. Where, oh? Where, oh? Bum! Right in the neck!

This was repeated again and again by a thou sand men at once, and each time the crowd roared with delight. Just before 2 o'clock the Quakers struck up these songs:

[Air-"John Brown's Body."] Now Parvard's come from Cambridge on this great Thanks living Day.

And thinks she's going to teach Pennsylvania how to Disy:
But when they get through this game, oh my, what
will they say?
For we want that championship.
Chorus-Pennsyl, Pennsyl, Pen

We've laid the Tigers low, with the score of twelve to down to play us and their home have quickly sought:
Old Ell wouldn't face our men for fear she would get aught, And we want the championship.

Harrard's rush line isn't even good enough for Tale, And Ruil and Wharton to get through were never known to fall; Bosey's dashes round the end will make that crimson Rosey's dashes round the end was pale. For we want that championship.

Osgood, Knipe, and Gelbert's runs will surely for us gain, Williams, Minds, and Wagenburst will give them quite And Harvard never more will dare to play our team For we want that championship.

We're going to knock old Harvard out, as we have done before;
We've got Cornell's and Princeton's scalps, and this
will make one more,
And far and wide all over will be known the glorious For we want that championship.

Oh, many homeward hence will trudge along the rail-road track.

There'll be no joy in Cambridge when the Harvard team gets back.

For the Rod and Blue shall give the Crimson team the and, And we'll have that championship.
(Chorus of "The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo.")

Carlo.")
We have got the greatest team that ever played the grand old game.
The There predicted our line was weak, but we got there just the same.
Every man that was in our line played a game that was simply fine.
For the University of Pennsylvania.

And how that we're at the Crimson, boys, dob't forges the game's to be won.

Just remember how we siew the Tigers, the score was twelve to none!

We will beat the Johnnies, too. Hurrab, hurray for the Red and Blue!

Of the University of Pennsylvania.

At 2 o'clock, the advertised time for the game to begin, the towering stands were, with the exception of a section in the eastern one, packed with anxious thousands. It is not overestimatwith anxious thousands. It is not overestimating it a bit to say that 25,000 persons were inside the enclosure, and 5,000 more looked on from the tops of the neighboring almshouse, police station, and college buildings. The vacant section referred to above simply was a silent witness of the folly of a speculator who bought up all the seats and then wanted the public's watches and diamonds in exchange for the choice vantage points. HOW THE GAME WAS WON.

bought up all the seaks and them washes to the choice vantage points.

Now, before telling of the preliminaries to the big contest, let us see how it was won and lost. Pennsylvania was in the very pink of condition, while Harvard had not recovered from the hard game with Yale on Saturday. The Quakers played the better all-around game and showed mere beadwork than the Cambridge players. The latter put up a stiff, aggressive gage, until Emmons, Charley Brewer, Fairdshid, and Hallowell had to retire, but at it to time did they egual their work shown at Springfield against Yale. Still, even if every Harvard man had been in the very finest condition, it is hardly probable that the crimson would have triumphed, for Pennsylvania's players were simply invincible and, as on Nov. 10, when they beat Princeton, they were fully able to subdue any football team.

Thay played, for that matter, a much better game than when they faced the Tigers and showed also that they had studied the fine points of the game together with team work and generalship. Coach Woodruff's instructions were promoment in almost every play, and to him Pennsylvania owes almost everything. In the first half the Quakers simply laid back and allowed the Harvard men to try all of their methods of attack, including several of the Deland plays that were alsolutely worthless. Then in the second half the Philadelphians cut loose, and where was Harvard? Why, the Quakers simply tore around the ends, smashed through the sakes backed through the guards, and knocked over the centre as if they had been so many wooden men. The wonderful Brooke never gave such a marvellous exhibition of punning in his life, while Osgood simply dazed the spectators with his superb long distance dashes behind the best interference seen on a football field in years. It was Brooke who gained ground for Pennsylvania by phenomenal punting, and osgood who advanced the ball for almost incredible cains by sprinting of the finesh of his life. Hailowell, while he is the finish it was the general

HARVAND'S COACHERS ERR.

HARVARD'S COACHERS ERR.

HARVARD'S COACHERS ERR.

Harvard found Pennsylvania defence in the first haif much weaker than in the second, and but for a fluke play by Osycod, Harvard would not lave scored at all. The Harvard coachers made a mistake in sending their lame backs into such a physically wonderful rush line, when kicking could have saved a great deal of energy that was wasted. Time and again with the ball in Harvard's territory, the Cambridge backs received instructions to buck the line, when the Pennsylvania's under the same circumstances always allowed Brooke to kick. Brooke so far outclassed both Pairchild and Hayes in punting that it was laughable, but in justice to the Harvard men it must be said that they did much bester work than Cochran of Princeton. In Hayes Harvard has a brilliant player, who needs a chance to demonstrate his ability. He has been kept in the background by the coachers, so The SUN man learned to-day, but he is bound to come to the surface sooner or later.

In a word, Pennsylvania won chiefly because

he is bound to come to the surface sooner or later.

In a word, Pennsylvania won chiefly because of superior physical condition, Brooke's punting, and Osgond's grand dashes behind the famous Woodruff interferences. As a proof of the superb condition the Quakers were in, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the original eleven men who began yesterday's game with Pennsylvania suniforms on finished it in good shape, while on the contrary, Harvard's poor shape was visible because, although the play was not rough, five men were belped off the field. Harvard wasted too much energy in rushing the ball into Pennsylvania's quarters in the first half, only to have Brooke kick it out of danger, so that when the second half began Harvard was all pumped out, while Pennsylvania's eleven, taking it all in all, outclassed Harvard, as it outclassed Princeton, and can do the same with Yale.

PREE PHON SLUGGING. The game was delightfully free from slugging, blood, or ill feeling. To be sure, several Harvard men were taken off the field, but they were all auffering from injuries received at Springfield, and did more to hart themselves than anything that

It was three minutes of 2 o'clock when a trementoul cheer and a rumbling roar from 10,000 throats amounced the arrival of the conquering Quakers. They had their pictures taken and then, while the populace howied in approval, the size kickers ran out into the middle of the field and began the intercuting pastime of pussions and falling on the ball.

There was a long wait before the darrard eleven appeared, and all sorts of rumors were aftont. One was that Harvard at the last moment had decided to protest Osmood, but later nothing and developed to show that there was any truth in such a statement. Just as the Harvard heed did come over the ropes a venier of toy balloods received his price and sent twenty of them skyward.

"There was Harvard's forty-fire-yard line. The elevens were ready to resume work after for toy balloods received his price and sent twenty of them skyward.

"There was Harvard's forty-fire-yard line. The elevens were ready to resume work after twenty of them skyward.

"There was Harvard's forty-fire-yard line. The elevens were ready to resume work after a read of the minutes, and at 3:40 the second half began, when Walers kicked off for Harvard; to referee, Laurie Bins of Yale to umpire, and W. A. Brooks of Harvard and C. A. Schoff of the office of the first half was a lines and the crimsons braced up. Whittemore and layes bucked the line for a total of six yards. The state of the state of the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the sign of minutes. else. It was three minutes of 9 o'clock when a tre

was flipped for the choice of goals. Capt. Em-mone won the toss and ordered Pennsylvania to kick off. Harvard took the east end of the arona, and a few minutes later the battle began

kick off. Harvard took the east end of the arena, and a few minutes later the battle began BROOKE RICKS OFF.

It was exactly 2:16 o'clock when the tawny-indired Brooke Licked the bail off. It sailed straight to Fairchild, who punted it back quickly to Knipe. The latter ran outside, and the leather was taken in fifteen yards. Knipe smashed into poor Hallowell for five, the mighty Degood senttled around Arthur Brower's end for ten, and Gelbert bucked the centre for a scanty three, but on the next pass Brooke fumbled the oval, and as Wrenn fell on it like a flash the Harvard cheers drowned out the clorus of the Quakers. It was Harvard's ball on the thirty-yard line, and Wrenn gave orders to work it lack by short rushes. Accordingly, C. Brewer tried the adamantine centre for three, Whittemore made a similar attempt, but was beaten back, so that Fairchild had to punt. It was a good effort, for Osgood fumbled the ball and F. N. Shaw secured it for Harvard on Pennsylvania's fifty-yard line. Big Waters banged into the doughty Wagenhurst for but one yard. Whittemore couldn't make a foot around Gelbert, who threw him heavily, and then Fairchild kleked again. This time Usgood was interfered with by A. Brewer on Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line, but the Quakers received no penalty, although there were loud cries of "ten yards" from all over the vast arena.

Williams now made a poor pass, but saved the

Quakers received no penaity, although there were loud cries of "ten yards" from all over the vast arena.

Williams now made a poor pass, but saved the ball by isling on it, and the next play was a punt by Brooke. It was a beauty, for Gelbert downed C. Brower on Harvard's fifty-yard line. "Buck" Whittemore dashed around Gelbert's end, aided by fine interference, for a gain of fifteen yards, but he was roughly tackled by Wagenhurst on Fennaylvania's forty-flve-yard line. Charley Brower slipped through a hole between left guard and tackle, and ran forty-five yards clear across Harvard's goal line. It looked like a touch down from a Harvard point of view, but unfortunately there was some off-side play and the ball was solded back and given to Pennaylvania. This was a piece of hard luck according to the Harvard delegation, but it was football just the same. Capt. Knipe plunged between Hallowell and Mackle for eight yards. Osgood got three around the right end, big Wharton banged the centre for four, and Osgood made a yard through Hallowell. Then came the Quakers now famous trick. Williams punted sideways toward right end, but Hosengarten, who was sixted to take it, misjudged the ball, and Whittemore fell on it for Harvard; amil great excitement on the crimson side of the field. This happened on Harvard's 40-yard line, but there was a moment's delay as Capt. Emmons was laid out. He was all right in no time, however, and Fairchild punted to Brooke, who was downed by Waters on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. But Brooke punted back immediately, and Whittemore, who collared the ball, was nailed by Woodruff on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. But Brooke punted back immediately, and Whittemore, who collared the ball, was nailed by Woodruff on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. But Brooke punted back immediately, and Whittemore, who collared the ball, was nailed by Woodruff on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line.

lared the ball, was nalled by Woodruff on Pennsylvania's 50-yard line.

C. Brewer tried the right end and only got two yards because of Rosengarten's fine tackle. Then Fairchild punted to Brooke, the ball being downed on Pennsylvania's 20-yard line. That was a material gain, and the Quaker hosis were as still as death. But the next moment, when tielbert made ten yards around Emmons's end, there was great joy. Still Osgood quickly lost the advantage, owing to a hard tackle by Hallowell. Brooke punted now to Fairchild on Harvard's 40-yard line, but the Cambridge kicker returned it so well that Brooke fumbled the ball and then fell on it outside at Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. Brooke, however, on the next play kicked the ball back to Harvard's 40-yard mark, where Fairchild caught it and sent it back to Fennsylvania's 50-yard line.

By this it was clearly seen that the Quakers were gaining on Brooke's punting. Gelbert now took the oval and darted around the left end of Harvard's line. He made five yards before he was tackled, and then passed the leather to Wagenhurst, who was downed in his tracks. Osgood tried the right end, but A. Brewer's hard tackle made him lose five yards. This made it necessary for Brooke to punt, and it was such a fine bit of work that C. Brewer dien't fall on the ball until it had rolled to Harvard's twenty-ive-yard line. "Buck "Whittemore now came in for a splendid run clear around Gelbert's end for twenty yards, but he was tackled by Osgood and rolled on the turf. Charley Brewer and the giant Mackle found the centre like an iron wall, but Whittemore gathered up five yards between Wagenhurst and Woodruft. C. Brewer, how-awr, was casy for Gelbert when he tried the left end, so Fairchild purted to Brooke, who was viciously tackled by Waters on Pennsylvania's twenty-live-yard line. When Gelbert tried end, so Fairchild purted to Brooke, who was viciously tackled by Waters on Pennsylvania's twenty-live-yard line. When Gelbert tried end, so Fairchild not bull and Wharton for two yards, and the t BOTH SIDES PUSTING.

child bucked into Bull and Wharton for two yards, and the teams lined up on Pennsylvania's thirty-five-yard line.

EMMONS LEAVES THE FIELD.

C. Brewer tried the centre, too, but one yard was all he got, although he was pushed by the whole Harvard eleven. But when the lofty pile of men was dismembered it was seen that Capt. Emmons of Harvard was in agony. He hay upon the cold ground and groaned, while Dr. Conant examined the knee that was bothering him all the season. After a consultation it was thought best for him to leave the game, so he was carried to the side lines, and Cabot, the lively freshman, took his place. The loss of Harvard's Captaln so early in the game was regarded as a bad omed by the supporters of the crimson, and it turned out that they were not far from right.

When play was resumed C. Brewer couldn't gain between left tackle and guard, and Whittemore lost three yards while dallying with Gelbert's end. So the only thing left for Harvard was a punt by Fairchild to Brooke, who was downed on Pennsylvania's five-yard line, but fortunately for Harvard the ball was called back for off-side play, and the Cambridge men received the benefit of a ten-yard penalty. The men were lining up now on Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line, and big Waters tried his hand at advancing the oval, but he made only four yards between Wharton and Minds. Fairchild, though, got an even five by diving between Bull and Woodruff, and A. Brewer made two more past. Woodruff and Wagenhurst. Waters banged a yard out of the centre, and when Fairchild was pushed through an opening in the same place for five yards the ball was only ten yards from Pennsylvania's goal line.

But right at that point came a play that was fatal to Harvard. The ball was snaped back to Wrenn, who passed it to Whittemore for a line play. The latter fumbled the leather miserably, however, and Wharton fell on it with 210 pounds of bone and muscle. It was Pennsylvania's ball, sure enough, and the good line caud move a foot the furious telebert threw him down like

DUNLOP RELIEVES PAIRCHILD.

cheered again and again.

DUNLOF RELIEVES TAIRCHILD.

Fairchild was badly shaken up in this play and had to be assisted from the field. Dunlop taking his position at full back. Knipe couldn't gain, and tielbert only made a yard. Brooke then put in a punt which enabled C. Brewer to make a fair catch on Harvard's 25-yard line. Waters took advantage of making a place kick, but Knipe, who took the owal in the centre of the field, hurried back to Harvard's 35-yard line. Brooke plunged into the centre for three yards, Osgood and Knipe gained but little, and Harvard took the ball on downs.

After Whittemore and C. Brewer had failed to make distance and Wrenn had fumbled a snap back, Dunlop toed to Brooke, but the latter quickly punted the leather back, and when C. Brewer muffed it on his own 35-yard line Gelbert fell on it and Fennsylvania colors shot up on all sides. Osgood and Wharton tried the tackles for small gains, but Knipe, on a double pass, got clear of Cabot's end and had made ten yards when C. Brewer tackled him head on. The collision was terrific, and it reculted in Brewer's retirement from the game. He was succeeded by Hayes, who made the touch down against Yale last Saturday, Osgood skipped around A. Brewer for five yards before he was stopped, and Knipe, by a dash between Mackie and Hallowell, landed the ball just eighteen yards from Harvard's line. Then Brooke decided to try for a goal from the field while standing on the 25-yard line. It was a solendid drop kick, but the ball went about six inches outside one of the posts, and Harvard line keep took the oval gracefully and punted it back. It was such a quick and powerful kick that the Harvard backs were all caught so keik that the Harvard backs were all caught sole keik that the Harvard backs were all caught sole keik that the Harvard backs were all caught sole ward Harvard's

hacks were all caught napping.

A street by Mayes.

As the ball rolled rapidly toward Harvard's goal line liayes ran after it like a deer. He caught up to it five yards from the line, but he couldn't stop himself, and went over the goal line. Indicate was upon him like a panther, and had him down in a second. It was a safety touch down, and counted two points for Pennsylvania. Thus the lie was bruken, and, cheer as loud as they might, the Harvard men were sick at heart. It had taken thirty-two minutes to make these little points, and, after a kick or two, time for the first half was called, with the ball on Harvard's forty-live-yard line.

The elevens were ready to resume work after a rest of too minutes, and at 3:40 the second half began, when Waters kicked off for Harvard. A bad fumble by Wharton and a brilliant play by Clabot let Harvard get the ball on renneyl-vania's thirty-yard line. That looked promising and the crimsons braced up. Whittemore and Hayes bucked the line for a total of six yards.

sumption, as every person knows, is almost necessarily fatal. Therefore catarrh should be checked at once as a most dangerous disease. If you have catarrh in the head, do not waste time and money in the use of local

Hood's Barsaparilla Applications, but take Cures
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
which will purify the blood, and thus by removing the cause will absolutely and permanently cure catarrh.

This has been the experience of thousands and it will be the experience of all who faithfully use Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, 25c.

but after that the Quakers put up such a defence that they took the ball on downs. Hrooke promptly kicked from his own ten-yard line to Harvard's fifty-yard mark, where Hayes fur bled the ball and Knipe fell on it. Osgood then made two yards around the right end and Brooke punted.

It was another great kick, for Hayes only succeeded in falling on the ball on Harvard's fifteen-yard line. Hayes made a clever run of fifteen-yard saround the left end, but, as nothing was gained in the next two trials. Hayes fell back for a punt. Bull and Wharton dashed the Harvard rushers to one side as if they had been paper soldiers, and just as Hayes was in the act of kicking the leather Bull blocked it. Wagenhurst rushed madly forward, and in a jiffy he had picked up the twisting ball and had carried it over for Pennsylvania's first touch down.

QUAKERS LEAD, S TO 0.

hurst rushed madly forward, and in a jiffy he had picked up the twisting ball and had carried it over for Pennsylvania's first touch down.

The scene when this play was made was simply indescribable, and when Brooke kicked a fine goal there was nothing but blue and red in eight. The score was 8 to 0 in favor of the Quakers now, and they had taken only five minutes to make the touch down.

When Waters kicked off from the middle of the field the Quakers gave a sample of their wonderful interference. Osgood freeleved the flying oval on his own 10-yard line, and then started up the field toward Harvard's territory. Running along in front of him were Knipe, Brooke, Gelbert, Williams, and Wagenhurst. They simply knocked every Harvard man over who tried to tackle Osgood, and the latter ran yards before he was downed in superb fashion by Hayes. Then Gelbert and Knipe made 20 yards more between them, but it availed nothing, for Harvard got the leather for holding in the line. Whittemore and Hayes could make no material gains through the line, and Hayes finally kicked. Brooke, however, sent it right back to Harvard's thirty-five-yard line, where Harvard got fifteen yards for interference. Whittemore made five around Rosongarten's end, but on the next play he dropped the ball. It was just what Capt. Knipe was looking for, for he picked the ball up while on the dead run and was away for Harvard's goal line before the crowd knew what was going on. A. Brewer ran after him like a deer, and the two had a race for life of it. Finally as a last resort, Hrewer dived forward and threw his arms about the fleeing Quaker. It was a desperate chance, but it landed Knipe flat upon the ground only two yards from Harvard's goal line. Gelbert now smashed his way into Harvard's centre, and the ball was only six inches from the line, and Capt. Knipe the next instant leaped over the pile of struggling men for Pennysivania's second touch down. The time of this was six minutes, but as Brooke missed an easy goal bocause of overconfidence, the sc

Wheeler.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINE INTERFERENCE.

On the kick off Waters sent the ball on a straight line to Knipe, who ran back to his 40-yard line behind graat interference. Brooke punted once more, and as the ball struck Dunlop on the back, Gelbert was enabled to put it down on Harvard's 35-yard line. Woodruff and Wharton were sent into the centra for a total of eight yards; but as Brooke and Knipe couldn't gain at all, the ball went to Harvard on the fourth down. This was on Harvard's 20-yard line, and the Cambridge men tried to carry it back. But the Quakers were playing like demons and were tackling with deadly results. Soon Pennsylvania got the ball on downs, and Brooke tried for another goal from the field, but missed by many yards.

On Hayen's kick from the 25-yard line the ball was called back and given to Pennsylvania for off-side play. But Harvard got it in a jiffy on Brooke's fumble, and Hayes kicked to Oegood, who had to fall on it in the middle of the field. Then, of course, Brooke sent the leather flying back to Hayes, who made a bad fumble on Harvard's 15-yard mark, but Dunlop fell on the ball.

The next play gave the ball to the Quakers for holding in the line, but after Osgood had been beaten back the ball went to Harvard for offside play. Whittemore and Hayes made seven yards around Rosengarten, but Dunlop was helpless when he tried the centre, and Hayes had to kick. This was a point in Harvard's favor, for Osgood, instead of getting the ball, allowed it to roll on to Brooke. A. Brewer and Waters were hard after it, and in the micke which followed the oval struck Brooke on the leg, and A. Brewer, being on side, fell on it. Osgood's mistake proved very costly, for had he picked up the ball the chances are Harvard would not have scored at all. Ett as it was the teams lined up on Pennsylvania's thirty-yard line. PENNSYLVANIA'S PINE INTERFERENCE.

would not have scored at all. But as it was
the teams lined up on Pennsylvania's thirtyyard line, and Hayes got by the left end, being
tackled very high by Brooke. Dunion went into Bull for three yards, Hayes got one. Whittemore two, and Dunion four. Waters was so
roughly tackled by Wagenhurst that three
yards were lost, but Hayes gathered up five
through left tackle.

yards were lost, but Hayer gathered up five through left tackle.

TOUCH DOWN FOR HARVARD.

With the ball on Pennsylvania's ten-yard line, the Harvard contingent grew hopeful, and when, after two or three neck-twisting plunges into the very thick of the fight, Hert Waters carried the pigskin over the goal line for a touch down. Harvard's real enthusiasm was let loose. It had taken 13 minutes to score, but A. Brewer made an inexcusably poor goal trial, and the score was hoisted. Pennsylvania. 12; Harvard. 4.

It was, Pennsylvania's turn to kick the ball off, and Bruoke drove it clear across Harvard's goal line. There was a bit of head work in that move, for Harvard was compelled to bring it out to the 25-yard line and kick it back to the Philadelphians. There was a short delay while the handlers sponged off F. G. Shaw's head, and then Waters kicked the half for the 25-yard line. Osgood took it on the 13 and then jumped in benind Brooks and Knipe, whose interference helped him to travel fifty yards around Harvard's right end until Hayes stopped him on the 26-yard line. It was such a superb piece of work that even the Harvard supporters admired it. Knipe quickly slid around Cabot for five yards, Brooke jabbed two between the Shawa. Wharton and Wagenhurst also threw their big frames into the centre, and then F. G. Shaw was helped off the field, which gave Doucette a chance to play centre. Osgood lost a yard on Cabot's end, and then Brooks tried for his third goal from the field from the twenty-yard line. But it was a poor shot and the ball rolled over Harvard's line. Hayes brought it out to the twenty-five-yard line and kicked well down the field. This was another opening for Osgood and he took advantage of it in the most sensational manner. As in the previous instances, Knipe, Brooke, Williams, Gilbert, Wharton, and Wagenhurst formed such a powerful system of laterference that Osgood sprinted for sixty yards before being downed three yards from Harvard's goal line. How to the should been kicking off his slipper. Th TOUCH DOWN FOR HARVARD.

due.
There was little time left to play, and after ach full back had fumbled and the Harvard acks had vainly tried to make ground through he Quakers' wonderful centre, the whistle ounded with the leather in the middle of the

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Harv
	Left end	
Wagenhurst	Left tackle	
Woodruff	Centre	
Bull	Centre	Thomas
Mimis. Roseugarien Wittams	Hight tackle Hight end Quarter back	Wa A. Bee
Enths (Cabr.)	Left half back	C. lies
Ougood	tiight balf back .	· tanan
Brooke	Pull back	Faire
Referee-P. J.	Dashiel of Lehigi	. Umpirs-La
	camen-W. A. Bre	

Caught as He Was Going Into His Sweet

Frederick Schneider, 28 years old, was a clerk Frederick Schneider, 28 years old, was a clerk until a week ago for George Miller, a grocer at Bushwick and Flushing avenues, Williamsburgh, Miller sent Schneider out to get a check for \$70 cashed. Schneider failed to return, and on Monday Miller learned that his clerk was visiting his sweetheart in Oneida, Oswego county, this State. Detective Miller of the Cedar street station arrested Schneider as he was entering the home of his sweetheart to spend the day. Schneider was brought to Williamsburgh last night and locked up in the Cedar street station.

Catarrh in the Head THE BEUEFIELDS DISPUTE.

ENGLAND DESIRES TO RESTORE CHIEF CLARENCE TO POWER,

While the United States Refuse to Sanction Any Attempt to Return to the Old Order of Things in the Mosquito Territory. The Principles of the Monroe Bostrine Firmly Established Beyond Any Friendly Contentionsby a Foreign Power -War Ships Held in Readiness to Ball,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29,-Notwithstanding the natural desire of naval authorities to disclaim any menace to a friendly country in the announced intention to maintain unusually large ficets on both coasts of Central America this winter, it is not denied that the ships are held in readiness to proceed under telegraphic orders.

The present status of the Nicaraguan trouble appears to be as follows: The United States distinctly refuses to reopen

the Mosquito question at the point where nego-tiations were proceeding a year ago, when the only law in the disputed territory emanated from Chief Clarence and the filibustering supporters he had gathered around him. The re-opening of the question at this point appears to be what Great Britain desires. It is held by the United States that the new Government established by Nicaragua at Bluefleids is admittedly a vast improvement upon the irresponsible rule of an ignorant half breed, and that Great Britain, in common with the United States and other countries, in the interest of commerce, should now be willing to hold an organized government to account for the mainte-nance of order, and for the protection of foreign

interests in that sparsely settled country.
While to some extent the negotiations, which England herself invited under pressure, looking to the abrogation of the treaty of Managua, involved the threshing over of much old straw, the indisputable facts remain that Great Britain has tacitly agreed to the new order of control which has existed at Bluefields for several months, has been fully aware of the approval extended by the United States to the Nicaraguan assumption of responsibility for the preserva-tion of law and order there, and has refrained, until goaded by the expulsion of ex-Consul Hatch, from rehabilitating the claims of an ancient tribe of Indians, whose present members consist of Jamaica negroes, half breeds, and law-resisting whites of various nationalities.

Under these circumstances the United States rould hardly do otherwise than firmly resist an attempt to return to the old order of things.

Under these circumstances the United States could hardly do otherwise than firmly resist an attempt to return to the old order of things. For forty years not the slightest progress had resulted from the continuous and exasperating negociations growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with its voluminous correspondence, until Nicaragua secured complete and final control over the Mosquito Territory last August. The valuable time consumed by the great statesmen of this country and of England in the exchange of ideas resulted in affecting the convictions of neither in the slightest degree, and with the recollection of this hopeless discussion of a question forced upon the present Administration, it is regarded as certain that the United States will not be induced to again throw open to profitiess discussion the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which are now held to be firmly established beyond any possible friendly contention by a foreign power.

The actual condition of the Nicaraguan Canal project, which seems to figure in the present imbrogile to an important extent, is this:

At the last session of Congress a bill was unanimously reported from the House Committee of Commerce providing for the construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. The bill authorized an issue of bonds amounting to \$70,000,000 by the Government, for a term of thirty years, to bear interest at five per cent, per annum. It was proposed to pay to the incorporators of the Maritime Company, of which Warner Miller of New York is President, \$3,500,000 of stock in the new company for the charter obtained by them from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and also to reimburse them in stock for the sums expended by them in the preliminary work of building the canal. The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and also to reimburse them in stock for the sums expended by them in the preliminary work of building the canal. The Governments of building the canal. The Governments of building the canal the prevention, and a strong report i

measure up.

Representative Bellamy Storer of Ohio, who has been a champion of the bill, said this morning that the Republicans were generally favorable to the proposition, and that in the next House, if not in this, the bill would pass beyond a perndventure. Its passage by the House would be followed, it is believed, by similar action on the part of the Senate, inasmuch as its advo-cates in that body include the leading men of both parties.

both parties.

President Cleveland, in his first message to the present Congress, after speaking of the two revolutions which had recently taken place in Nicaragua, and noting with approval the fact that "the large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested," added the following:

ragua Canal were not molested," added the following:

"The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially scriously embarrassed, but a
generous treatment has been extended to it by
the Government of Nicarugua. The United
States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this
company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured, not only to the
vessels of this country as a channel communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interest of civilization, is a proposition which, in
my judgment, does not admit of question."

He Resented Nicaragua's Saub and Has

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 22.-Mr. Herbert F. Bingham, late British Consul at Greytown, Nic avagua, has been promoted. At the inception of the Bluefields incident the American and British Consuls on the Atlantic coast of Nica. action was taken by the Zelava Government at Managua, the capital of the republic. After a

Managua, the capital of the republic. After a diplomatic contest they were tendered to the Consula. Mr. Herbert F. Hingham refused to accept his unless an apology was tendered. None was offered. He declined to accept a new exequatur. His spirited action has net with the warmest approval of his Government.

Hecently he has received a new and important consular position in Costa Rica. It is reported here that he will be made Consul-General for Great Britain, with residence in Guatemaia. The significance of England's action needs no explanation. Mr. Bingham has been in Central America for nearly twenty years, constantly representing important British interests. His wife, an American, is well and favorably known on the east coast.

Mr. Edwin D. Hatch, late British Consul at Binefields, for nearly a quarter of a century has been one of the leading merchanis on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua, first at Great work at Huefields. He has \$300,000 invested in his Nicaraguan business. He was agent for English firms. Owing to his high social and commercial standing he was named British Consul at Huefields.

The rumor is renewed that Great Britain will.

The rumor is renewed that Great Britain will demand \$7.000,000 indemnity for the present trouble and insist on an adjustment of all pending issues.

CHIEF CLARENCE'S GRIEVANCE. Events that Led to the Present Compilen-Correspondence of the United Press from

Managua, Nicaragua, calls attention to the fact that the Guesta Oficial, or official gazette, of Nicaragua, published as far back as Aug. 25 an official statement containing admissions of great importance touching the responsibility for the events which led to the present acrious imbrog-lic concerning the Mosquito territory. The following is a translation of the more important points in the statement:

"SAN JUAN DEL NORTE (Greytown), July 23, 1804. "MR. GOVERNOR AND INTENDANT OF THE PORT: In compliance with your letter of the

ETHESDA. AM ERRICA'S PAVORITE WATER
BM. JUNTIN A SPRENG, 143 West
Street by Street and Sprench and P. at MEMIN. Agent.

Burning Street, New York.

A most novel and happy thought in lewelry has been embodied in the new BIRTH MONTH brooches, searf pins, and sleeve-links, that have just been introduced, to which we ask the attention of all who are interested in artistic gold jew-

Theodore B. Starr

dry, even if not desiring to pur-

Madison Square, West.

10th inst., I proceeded to the city of Bluefields as your Commissioner and representative, with a view of ascertaining the motives that led to the aprising of the negroes; also to notify them of the supreme Government of Nicaragua, if they failed to lay down their arms.

"The discontent began to foment the day that Gen. Carlos A. Lacayo left Bluefields. It asof things, or those dictated by Gen. Rigoberto

Cabezas and his deputies.
"Day by day the situation grew under the new reforms initiated by Cabezas, and it was intensified on the 4th by the resignation of Mr. Dionisio H. Thomas, President of the Provisional Council. His resigna-

"Treasurer Smith upon resigning was replaced by M. Aubert, who proposed to effect various re-forms in the Treasurer's department. His immoderate zeal and rudeness resulted in hatred condition, distrust was general. The masses wished to end his dictatorship, as contrary to the rules and instructions established by the Nicaraguan Minister, Señor Don Doctor José

June, when fifteen policemen presented themselves at the Treasury to receive their salaries due for the month of June. They were told by Treasurer Aubert to return to-morrow. The policemen called daily to ask for their salaries. and that the expense was not in keeping with and that the expense was not in keeping with the budget. On the 4th of July money was sent from Rama. They saw it received and called for their pay. The 4th was a holiday. They called on the 5th, when they declined to retire until paid. Trouble resulted, ending in a fight between negroes and the guard. Two negroes were wounded. After the fight the police were naid."

called on the 5th, when they declined to retire until paid. Trouble resulted, ending in a fight between negroes and the guard. Two negroes were wounded. After the fight the police were poid."

Then follows a recital of the initiation of active hostilities alleged to be due to Treasurer Aubert's autocratic and unjust methods. Gen. Cabezas appealed to the Caotain of the United States cruiser Marblehead. The following day he landed marines. Then follows along recital of the tearing down of flags and of a night of riot and tumult.

"On the morning of the 6th of July the streets were filled with excited crowds, some gambling, some drinking—the city being in the hands of a negro mob. It seems that, owing to the intervention of some natives of Jamaican origin, a meeting was held, when they insisted on proclaiming the Mosquito Chief as the lawful ruler of the Reserve. He accepted, and reëntered into possession at noon on that day, hoisting the Mosquito flag with its emblem acknowledging the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

"The Chief of the Mosquitos published his proclamation as follows:

"I. Henry Robert Clarence, as Chief of the Mosquito Reserve, have resumed my rightful authority and power, and command all citizens to comply with and obey my laws and orders, and those of my employees.

"Henry Robert Clarence, as Chief of the Mosquito Reserve, have resumed my rightful authority and power, and command all citizens took possession of the Reserve and published his proclamation, about 200 men presented themselves offering their services—negroes and whites—the latter being Americans. They were organized and became a police force, to maintain order and personal safety for all."

Then follows a lengthy description of an engagement at Huefielde Bluff, where the Americans and negroes captured the Nicaraguan book, men and guns. Two Nicaraguans were killed. None of the attacking party was hurt.

"On July 7 many interviews took place between Gen. Cabezas the Captain of the Marblehead appearing as mediator between the parties. A littl

as fety."
A long account follows, leading up to the re-turn of the Nicaraguans and the forcible de-portation of Americans and British, as already published in this country.

Italians Injured tu a Cave-in.

Two of the gang of laborers excavating for the approach to the new bridge at McComb's Dam were buried yesterday under a mass of sand and stone by the caving in of an embankment at had undermined the mass to expedite loosening it, and it caved in sooner than they expected. Antonio Modilio was dug out by his companions with both legs broken. Louis Colombino was bruised severely about the body, and was injured internally. The injured men were removed to Manhattan Hospital. They reside in Mulberry street.

The Weather.

The cold weather reached its minimum of #3° in The cold weather reached its minimum of 22° in this city yesterday morning. It was colder up the State and over New England. The creat of the wave was over Rockliffe, Canada, where it touched 6° below zero, and it was but 3° above zero at Northfield, Vt. The wave will now pass to the castward, and after this morning the temperature in this region will begin to rise gradually. Clear weather prevailed yesterday throughout the country, save for a light fall of mow in the unper lake regions.

anow in the upper lake regions.

It was clear and cold in this city; highest official temperature, S2*, lowest 23*; average hundity, 65 per cent; wind northwest; average velocity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to see level, at 8 A.M. 80.70, 3 P. M. 30.65. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sur building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

Average on Nov. 29, 1893 WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR PRIDAY.
For Massachusetts, fair in eastern, local rain or and western portion; warmer; southeast winds. For Rhode Island and Connecticut, increasing cloud

laces; warmer; southeast winds.

For matern New York, increasing structures and local rain or answ; warmer; southeast winds. For the District of Columbia, castiern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, increasing cloudiness; showers Friday evening or night; warmer; southeast winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, showers; warmer; southeast winds.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER Planos are the Best. Warerooms : 149-155 East 14th St., New York, CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SORRER Plane with one of a similarly sounding name of sheap grade. Our name aprillaREFINERIES SHUT DOWN. HENRY O. HAVEMEYER SAYS HE CAN'T TELL FOR HOW LONG.

Works Had Been Running at a Leas for a Long Time-15,000 Men Out of Work at Least Temporarily-The Williamsburgh Men Told to Come Back Next Week. President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, also known as the Sugar Trust, reiterated yesterday his statement made on Wednesday to the effect that all the sugar refineries controlled by the trust in the East had been ordered to close down. He said the order had been promulgated on Wednesday, and on reading the published statements of Superintendent Breton and others in charge of the refineries saying that they had not received orders to shut down, he simply said that the refineries would close just the same. Mr. Have meyer spent Thanksgiving Day at his country home in Stamford. When seen there by a SUN reporter he said the managers and other em-ployees of the refineries who declared they anticipated no orders to close down for the present

were mistaken.
"I did not say, as has been published, that 50,000 workmen employed by the company would be thrown out of work. What I stated was that 15,000 men would be affected by the closing of the refineries, and I estimated that there were 50,000 persons dependent on them for a living. The statement that the closing of the refineries is occasioned by a desire to control legislation in the future is erroneous and absurd. I doubt if any legislation in the immediate future will have any effect on the industry. The depression has been wrought by legislation in the past, and it is hardly possible

absurd. I doubt if any legislation in the immediate future will have any effect on the industry. The depression has been wrought by legislation in the past, and it is hardly possible that any measures will be taken at precent which will improve the existing state of affairs. The industry has been practically round by legislation antagonistic to the company's interests during the last session of Congress, and it will take a long time and the most radical measures to improve the present condition.

"For several months we have been running the works at a loss despite all allegations to the contrary, and the prospects for the future are very gloomy. I cannot tell how long the works will be shut down. We have a large number of skilled workmen on hand who will be employed from time to time, but I cannot tell how many or how long. It all depends on the demand that may arise. We have been expecting this for a long while past, and the company is not to be blamed for closing down the works. It has been running the plants at a loss until it would be absolute folly to continue longer, and we have had to bow to the inevitable. We tried by reducing our force to keep going through the period of depression right along, and hoped that business might improve so that we could run overtal prevented in these capacity, but certains the war among the wholesale errocers avarious sections of the country, the axcitement of an election canvass, and the report that Congress would pass a bill making all sugars free. All tended to demoralize the trade. It only needs the passage of the free sugar bill now to kill it completely in this country. The absurdity of the legislation that has been enacted is shown in the fact that the difference between the cost of raw and refined sugars is little or nothing, amounting to less than half a cent a pound. With such an infinitesimal margin it is impossible for the company to run its work and make even enough money to cover the actual running expenses. We cannot reduce the wages and by the refiners of Eu

At the office of the Havemeyer refineries in South Fourth street, near Kent avenue, a Sun reporter was told yesterday afternoon by a clerk that none of the employees had been laid off, that no orders had been received to lay them off, and that work was proceeding as

that none of the employees had been laid off, that no orders had been received to lay them off, and that work was proceeding as usual. The clerk's statement didn't agree with that of a dozen of the employees who were in Adolph Lukat's boarding house, at South Fourth street and Kent avenue.

"We've all been laid off." said Peter Grassman, "and the only men at work in the different refineries are those at the fires. Nobody received any warning that this laying off was coming. We all expected to be kept at work all winter, as trade seemed to be brisk. When we go back to work on Sunday night or Monday morning we don't know how long it will last or whether all of us will be taken back."

The Mollenhauer refinery at South Eleventh street and Kent avenue, which is not controlled by the Sugar Trust, is in full operation.

Philadeliphia, Nov. 29.—The only sugar refinery in this city that would be affected by the reported order of the Sugar Trust to shut down indefinitely is the Franklin Refinery.

George H. Frazer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Franklin Refinery.

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Was seen to-day. He denied that any order to shut down had been received from the headquarters of the trust, but said he had ordered the factory to be closed for a few days, owing to the dulness of the market.

To-day being a holiday, he said he would keep the refinery closed over Sunday, but he expected to open it again on Monday or a few days theroafter.

When asked concerning the condition of the market Mr. Frazer said it had been dull for some time, but at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was determined to keep the refinery open. He att

Record of the Life-saving Service. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Superintendent Kimball of the life-saving service, detailing the

splendid record made by his bureau in the cause of humanity, says that 380 vessels in distress were aided by the life-saving service during the year. There were on board these vessels 4,054 persons, of whom 3,993 were saved and only 61 lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 658. The eatimated value of the vessels and cargoes involved in the disasters was nearly \$10,000,000. Of this amount \$7.088.000 was saved. In addition to the number of persons saved from vessels there were 85 others rescuted who hat fallen from wharves, piers, &c., and who would have perished without the aid of the life-saving craws. The number of disasters by reason of storms was greater than in any previous year since the introduction of the present system.

The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was only a little over \$1,205,000.

Proposed International Postage Stamp, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-The American Consul at Ghent reports to the State Department that at them reports to the State paparament that the German Government is about to place or has already placed, a proposition before other countries for an international postage stamp. It is intimated that only certain European countries are expected to adopt such a stamp, but the hope is expressed that the United States but the hope is expressed that the United States will enter the agreement. The Consul explains the advantages of such a stamp, and calls attention to the existing troubles that would be obviated by its use. The German Minister of Posts has designed such a stamp, and formulated a plan for its adoption by some of the members at least of the Postal Union. It is understood that the stamp is to contain the names of all the countries in which it will be current, and its value in the currency of each country will appear on its face.

Senator Higgins Confident of Benting Addicks.

Washington, Nov. 29. Senator Higgins of Delawars was in Washington yesterday for a few hours, having run over to look after some matters that required his attention. He re-

matters that required his attention. He returned on an evening train. The Senator is quite confident of the result in his State, and anys that he will be relelected without serious opposition. He says he has more than a majority of the members of the Legislature, and that Mr. Addicks has never been in the race. Mr. Higgins declined to discuss the recent developments involving the name of his opposent, and says that he knows nothing of them save what he has essen in the public prints. Without considering what effect this may have on the candidacy of Mr. Addicks. Mr. Higgies says that he could easily defeat him.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

The largest collections of Colorings and sizes in both Modern and Antique to be found in this

Van Gaasbeek & Arkell 935 Broadway, Cor. 22d St.

Morges, Carringes, &c.

STUDEBAKER BROS., Ses CANAL ST. Heavy city buggies for contractors, collectors, an Extra grade of material and finish. Large stock— reasonable prices.

STABBED AT 9 BOWERY.

An Iron Moulder Robbed at Flispatrick's

It was the eve of Thanksgiving Day when Owen McDermott, a lusty iron moulder, started out to enjoy himself in the Bowery. Where he came from he has refused to tell, but admits that he has a brother living in Tremont. For two nights McLermott had been stopping at the Union Hotel at 88 Bowery, over the London and Liverpool clothing store, but he doesn't live

He had a good deal of money with him when about 2 o'clock yesterday morning he drifted into Fitzpatrick's "Morgue" at 9 Bowery, just opposite the Chatham square station of the elewhere five cents buys a full glass of liquor or e

full pint glass of beer.
Fitzpatrick's Morgue was still doing a good business, although the hour was not one included for that purpose in the excise laws, and there were perhaps twenty or more persons in

About 3 o'clock Policeman Curry of the Eldridge street squad, who has the post there, heard a rumpus, and running up found McDermott on the sidewalk, fighting with one or two mott on the sidewalk, fighting with one or two
men. The men ran into the saloon on the approach of Curry, and the door was locked. Curry
blew his whistle, and policemen from all around
came to his aid. Three precincts join about
these, and each has a man on duty within a
block. Policeman William Drennan of the
Elizabeth street equad was the nearest, as he
had only to cross the street, so he was the first
at hand. He and Curry found that MoDermott
had a bad cut in the abdomen.
McDermott told them that while he was
drinking in the saloon he had got into a fight
with two men who tried to grab his money. He
had knocked one of them down, and then the
two set upon him. They had hustled him out
on the sidewalk, and one of them had stabbed
him.

Drennan they led an attack on the arches

him.

Drennan then led an attack on the saloon, and he and his comrades soon broke in the door. They corralled the men inside and passed each one before McDermott for inspection. None of those who were in sight at first was identified by McDermott, but presently a man in a jumper appearant.

appeared.
"That's the man," McDermott said. Another man then appeared, and McDermott identified him also as one of his assailants and the other man then appeared, and McDermott identified him also as one of his assailants and the one who cut him.

The accused men proved to be two brothers, Richard Burns, 28 years old, of 127 Mott street, Richard Burns, 29 years old of 214 Fifth street. Richard was the man whom McDermott accused of cutting him.

Drennan says the two men used to live in Mott street and are bad lots. They were taken to the Eidridge street station and locked up, and McDermott was sent to Gouverneur Hosaida. Policeman Curry also arrested the bartender of the Morgue, Andrew Higgins, for violating the Excise law.

McDermott's wound proved to be a dangerous one, but the doctors think he will recover. The two Burnses and Higgins were arraigned in the Essex Market Court later in the day. Higgins was discharged because the policeman had not seen any liquor sold. The Burnses were held without ball to await the result of McDermott's injuries.

It was said at the saloon vesterday that the

injuries.

It was said at the saloon yesterday that the row had happened on the sidewalk, and that the man who did the cutting was Charley Mills, a brother of "Kid" Mills, who killed a man at that place a while ago. The Burnses, its was said, were quiet, respectable young fellows, who were quiet, respectable young fellows. on not long ago.

Carmen" Again Performed at the Motre-

An extra performance of "Carmen" last even-ing was not crowded in attendance, and was an exact repetition of the first presentation of the opera last Monday, so that but little comment upon it is necessary. Edouard de Reszke was perhaps more free and unconstrained than on the occasion of his first trial of the Torcador's music. His first song was rapturously applauded and encored. It is

rapturously applauded and encored. It is rather curious to note how short a time the Torcador is upon the stage, how few phrases he has to sing, and yet how clearly and forcibly the character is outlined. Imagination pictures him as constantly present, most distinctly during the last act, where in fact he makes only an entrance and an exit, asying but alone words.

Don José role is in reality as important as Cormen's, and in the present coast it becomes more prominent by reason of De Resake's ardent and touching portrayal of the frank and manly young sergeant. Cormen at Mils. de Lussan's hands is little above the level of a soubrette part. Her action is trivial and commonplace, she gives the character no individuality or intensity of interest. Mms. Melharalsed the standard of the performance immensely by her broad and carefully worked out impersonation on the part of Micaela.

The Saturday night performances at popular prices begin on Dec. 8 and continue until Feb. 10, 1895.

MONTEFIORE HOME.

The New Wing Opened Yesterday with The handsome new wing of the Monteflore Home for chronic invalids, at 139th street and the Boulevard, was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The occasion was also

propriate ceremonies. The occasion was also the tenth anniversary of the founding of the institute. The building was thrown open for visitors at 11 o'clock in the forencon. President Jacob H. Schies, with the Board of Directors and a committee of the Women's Auxiliary Society, received the visitors and showed them through the institution. The new wing will accommodate 100 patients, making the total number of beds 300.

The exercises in the afternoon were held in the synagogue, in which were crowded upward of 300 persons, while nearly as many more filled the other parts of the building. The programme was an elaborate one, and began with prayer by the Rev. Dr. James Silverman. The music was furnished by a choir of sixty young women, directed by Miss Julia J. Lang. They were accompanied by an organ, a piano, and several pieces from the Mctropolitan Orchestra. Among those who made speeches were Charles S. Fairchild, John E. Parsons, Fresident of the Cancer and Woman's hospitals, and M. W. Clatzek.

The Portraits of Women Exhibition,

There was a very large attendance yesterday at the portraits of women exhibition. The ter room on the occasion of the last of the Thurs-day tras, which have been delightful features of the exhibition, presented an animated acens. To-morrow will be the last day of the exhibi-tion, which is held for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopædic Hospital.

Had a Stormy Trip.

The French line steamship La Bretagne, which was delayed three days at Havre, awaiting the removal of a steamship sunk across the harbor entrance, arrived yesterday, after a stormy trip of eight days. She sailed through the centre of a cyclone on Saturday and shipped some green water. One scaman was dashed against a rail and had his leg broken.

I CHAMBER BUITES AT GREAT LY REDUCED PRICES. BOOM PURNITURE MUST HE HAD FOR HOLIDAY PURNITURE GOODS AT THE NEW STORE OF PURNITURE COMPERTHWAIT & CO., 194 WEST 16TH ST., REAR STH AV.